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and strife between different sections, in American history, may also be doubted; sectionalism, not stateism, was the basis of most of these struggles. The author leaves the impression that there has been no reaction from the decision in the case of *Munn v. Ill.* (p. 154). That case decided that a state legislature might fix maximum rates and be the sole judge of reasonableness; the court has since assumed for itself the right to determine reasonableness. (*Dow v. Beidelman*, 125 U. S. 680; *Reagan v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company*, 154 U. S. 362; *Smythe v. Ames*, etc., 169 U. S. 466.)

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*English Political Philosophy from Hobbes to Maine.* By WILLIAM GRAHAM, M. A., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy at Queen's College, Belfast. Pp. xxx, 415. Price, 10s. 6d. London: Edward Arnold, 1899.

Early in the present century it became evident to thinking minds that philosophy without science was barren. This was a protest against so-called "speculative philosophy." It led to an eager pursuit of science to the neglect of philosophy. Now, however, the world of thought is coming to recognize the further truth that science without philosophy is meaningless. A renewed interest in philosophical study marks this change. The volume by William Graham on "English Political Philosophy from Hobbes to Maine" is indicative of this new point of view within the domain of politics.

In presenting a system of political philosophy two well-defined courses are open to the writer. He may proceed independently and discuss in their logical order the fundamental problems of government and administration with the object of outlining a complete system of political theory, or he may set forth his own views through a discussion and criticism of the views of those who in the past have written upon the same problems. Professor Graham has chosen the latter method. Through an exposition and criticism of the chief works of the English writers on political philosophy, viz., Hobbes, Locke, Burke, Bentham, J. S. Mill, and Sir Henry Maine, he develops "something like an introduction to political science."

To the author a study of these six thinkers is sufficient for the presentation of all important theories and methods, since their works sufficiently illustrate the different schools of political thought—Conservative, Liberal, Radical, and even Socialist, and at the same time represent the several methods of discovering political truth—induction and deduction.

The several writers named are considered in chronological order. The following books and essays are analyzed: Hobbes' "Leviathan;" Locke's "Civil Government;" Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," and "An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs;" Bentham's "Theory of Legislation," "Principles of Morals and Legislation," and "Plan of Parliamentary Government;" Mill's "Representative Government," and Book VI of his "Logic;" and Maine's "Ancient Law," "Early History of Institutions," and "Popular Government." The author's analysis of these books and essays is well done. Indeed it is herein that his volume is most successful. He has produced a very satisfactory manual of English political philosophy. His criticisms are sane, wholesome, and suggestive. His estimates and comparisons are on the whole fair and just.

But Professor Graham is not so successful in presenting his own system of political theory. Perhaps it is impossible for him to make his views clearer through a discussion and criticism of the views of others. I am inclined to regard this as quite true. The fault, therefore, is not with the author, but with the method he employs. What is needed at present in the study of political philosophy is an outline of a system of pure political theory—a comprehensive statement and treatment of the fundamental problems of politics. This should precede the discussion of the history of political philosophy. For before one is competent to pass judgment upon the answers of others, one must first take an independent stand with respect to the fundamental problems of politics. Students of political philosophy would welcome another volume from Professor Graham, dealing more especially with his own system of thought.

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*Studies in State Taxation*, with particular reference to the Southern States. By Graduates and Students of the Johns Hopkins University. Edited by J. H. HOLLANDER. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Series XVIII. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Pp. 253. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1900.

This book, as we are informed in the preface, had its origin in a series of informal class reports, prepared by students of Johns Hopkins University in connection with a course of graduate instruction upon American commonwealth finance. The result is a collection of five monographs upon the system of taxation in as many different states. The list includes Maryland, North Carolina, Kansas, Mississippi and Georgia.

The subject of state taxation would seem to be one to which this